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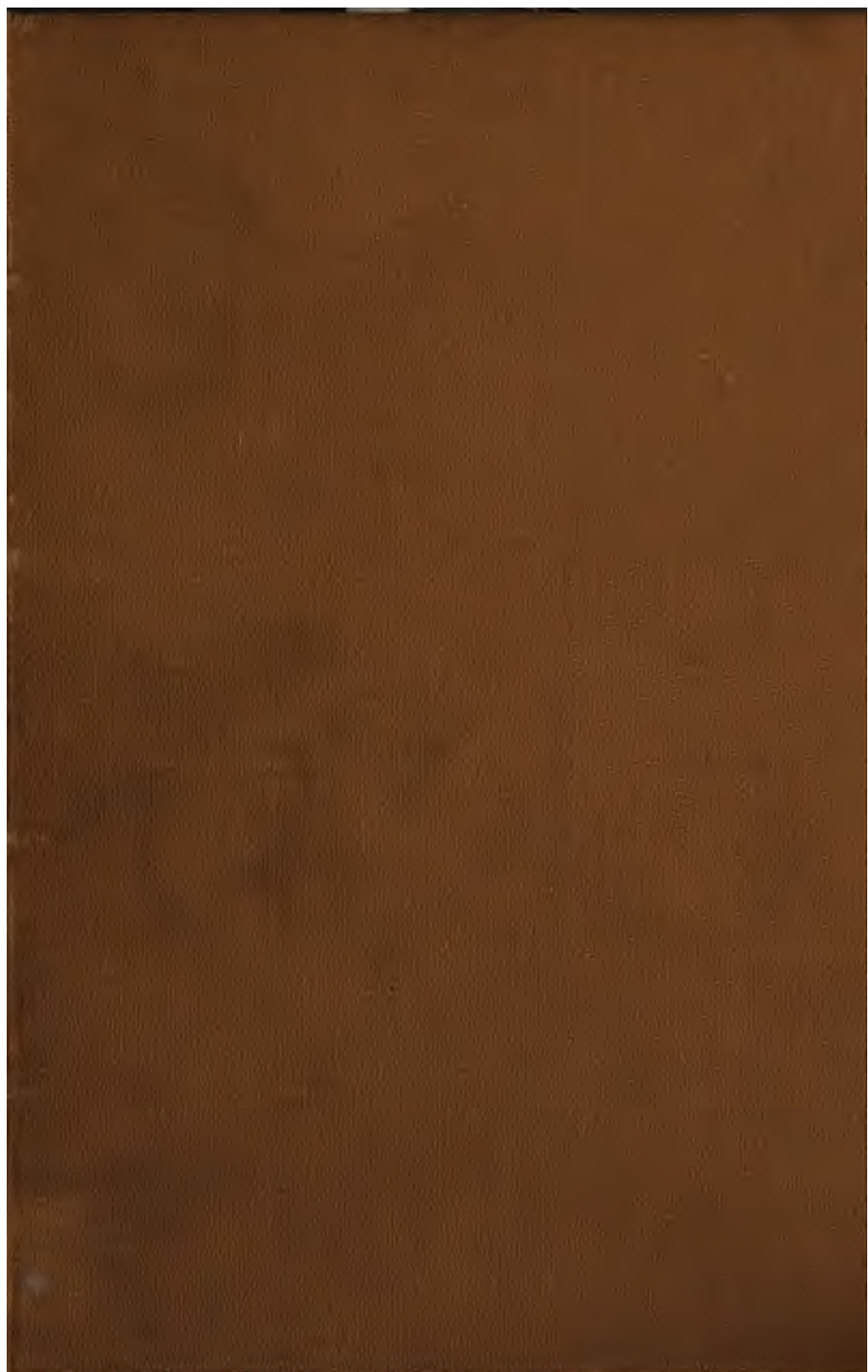
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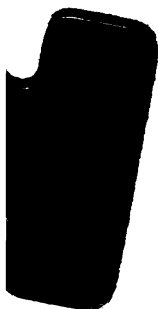
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# NEW ENGLAND'S VINDICATION.

THE GORGES SOCIETY.

I.



# New-Englands VINDICATION.

Shewing the Mis-understanding of the  
APPREHENSION

To take all that vast Countrey under the Notion of a particular place of one Pattent of *Boston*, the Metropolitan of the *Massachusetts* there, who in these late Times have Acted as a Free State and Illegal proceeding, as by the many Books and Complaints by Petition have caused an Odium on the Countrey in general, in vindication to manifest the worth of the Countrey in general, it is as hopeful to enlarge His Majesties Dominions, as if all the Baltick Seas were Annexed to His Empire.

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By HENRY GARDENER Merchant, whose Father was one of the first Adventurers thither, and into other parts of America.

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LONDON,

Printed for the Authour, 1660.

Cove C. 47



# NEW ENGLAND'S VINDICATION.

BY

HENRY GARDINER.

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EDITED WITH NOTES BY

CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M. D.

LONDON:

1660.

PRINTED FOR THE GORGES SOCIETY, PORTLAND, MAINE.

1884.



ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPIES.

No. *Twenty six*

FROM THE PRESS OF  
STEPHEN BERRY, PORTLAND, ME.

## INTRODUCTION.

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This tract, which has been selected by the Council of the Gorges Society as the initial volume of its series of reprints, is one of the many political pamphlets showered upon the public at the Restoration, and is an excellent expression of the temper of that party in English politics which was to reassume the reins of government after an enforced retirement. For a decade the loyal servitors of the Stuarts had been obliged to await that happier day when the throne of the realm should claim its own, and when the exiled monarch recrossed the straits of Dover to enter his metropolis, the printing presses began to groan under the pressure of work that had been stifled during the Protectorate. Every cavalier with a "claim" sought at once to attract the attention of the court with printed petitions, memorials, grievances, remonstrances and other similar forms of address in which petitioners "ever pray," and Charles the Second found the foot of his throne as thickly strewn with claims and petitions as had been the

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the deluge of roses that scented the streets of London in his triumphal march to Whitehall. Of such character is "New England's Vindication," a polemical composition devoted to an arraignment of the Puritanical element which had thus far controlled the destinies of New England. Since the death of Charles the First, the Puritan leaders in the colonies had been left to deal, undisturbed, with the problems of domestic concern, and the results were everywhere fatal to the sympathizers with loyalty. So effectually had the governments of Maine and New Hampshire, always loyal to the Crown, been usurped by the Roundheads of Massachusetts that, as stated by the author, "We that first ventured must petition our sometimes servants to be good to their Master's Children."

To present to the "merrie monarch" a picture of the oppression under which loyalists were then existing in the colonies this book was printed, and the reader can judge of the effect which it may have had upon him after a perusal of the text. It is evident that the author had something to communicate, but the process of imparting it to others is painful, and the style grows complicated until his ideas and facts become involved in a tangle of unreasonable rhetoric.

It is stated upon the title page that Henry Gardiner  
is

is the author, "whose Father was one of the first Adventurers thither and into other parts of America." The title page also describes him as a "Merchant," probably of London, and there is little doubt, if any, that his father was the Henry Gardiner who was associated with Capt. John Mason, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others in a patent of lands at Piscataqua, granted by the Council for New England, 3 November, 1631, and that he was a member of the "Worshipful Companie for Laconia," which was formed to operate upon that patent.\*

It is not known where the father was concerned in schemes of colonization "in other parts of America," as stated, but it is quite probable that he was financially interested in some of the colonies sent out to Virginia by the Southern or London Company. As to the personality of the author there is no more direct evidence and in making a search for his family connections the coincidence of a father and son bearing the same name at this particular period was the only clue that could be obtained. Such a combination was found alone in the Gardiners of Hertfordshire, whose pedigree is given in the Appendix, and it is reasonable to conclude that our author is of that family. By this it appears that Henry Gardiner, Esq., the father (who was one of the  
Laconia

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\* Colonial Papers, vi, 28.

## 8 NEW ENGLAND'S VINDICATION.

Laconia Company,) by wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Spring of Co. Norfolk, had a son Henry, born 1629, whom the editor supposes to be the entitled author of this tract. If this surmise be correct he would be thirty-one years of age at the date of publication of the pamphlet, and hence too young to have been an actor in the scenes which he describes. Indeed he intimates that his statements are not based on personal knowledge, but were drawn from "the relation of an Old Gentleman, being Mr. Edward Godfrey," who, as is well known, had participated in all the trials of colonization in Maine, from 1629 to 1655, when he found himself stripped of lands and authority, a victim of the usurpation of Massachusetts. Godfrey then went to England to secure a restoration of his rights and in his struggle for them left on record several letters and petitions reciting his grievances and the language and ideas advanced by him are so strikingly similar to these, afterwards used by Gardiner, that the inference is irresistible that Godfrey not only furnished the facts, but wrote them out for him. The style is also Godfrey's, who always used a peculiar system of idioms that seem to be unique, with a total disregard of the rules of rhetoric, which is one of the characteristics of this little pamphlet. To present this proposition in a form that will illustrate the similarity of  
of

of the text to writings known to be Godfrey's, parallel columns are displayed below, the left being an extract from the preface of the "Vindication," 1660, and the right an extract from a printed petition signed by Godfrey, and dated 1659.

"My Father with others, and Capt. John Mason having lived long in the Oriental parts of the World, almost as much Eastwards, as New England is Westwards, in the same longitude from 42 to 44 degrees, at great charges procured sundry Patents as may appear; hoping to fix them and their posterity, propagate the Gospel, and enlarge His Majesties Dominions, where never any Christian inhabited, to the vast charges of many 1,000 £." —[*Preface of "Vindication," 1660.*]

"I thought good to shew so much His Majesties Title to the Countrey by some Collections I have seen from New-found-land to Cape Florida, which were well to be published with the Mapps and Cards. \* \* \*

It were good the Mapps and Cards to be Printed were spherically drawn, each Pattent to be bounded, and their acknowledgements looked unto, what not granted, nor Conditions performed, if his Majesty would Grant, Customers would not be wanting." —[*Preface of "Vindication," 1660.*]

"Sundry of your petitioners having bin versed in the Oriental parts of the World, in the same Latitude, as New England is to the West, hoping to fix them, and there Posterities for the Honour of God, good of the Nation, and propagating the Gospel, with hope of improvement for future, at great charges procured sundry Pattents in the parts of America call'd New England; with divers priviledges as may appear: possessed themselves of divers tracts, and parcels of Land, where never any Christian Inhabited." —[*Colonial Papers xiii, 79; 1659.*]

"His Proceedings and Collections of 55 years Pilgrimage \* may be made manifest: and the rather as he most humbly conceives there is matters of high concernment of State involved in it. From Newfound-land, to Cape Florida, he hath the Mapps, and Cards, of his own, French, Dutch and English, of which at present he presents these few some observations or notes: First, if the Maps and Cards

\* The same statement is made by Godfrey in letters to Povey, 15 July 1660, and 7 April 1663. —[*Colonial Papers, xv, 20.*]

were spherically drawn and Printed, and each Pattent to be bounded, their acknowledgements looked into, what not performed or not granted in, the Honourable State to grant, Customers would not be wanting."

—[*Colonial Papers* xiii, 79; 1659.]

This last parallel exhibit shows the priority of the "Godfrey" petition. It is addressed to the "Rump" Parliament, which held its sessions in the fall of 1659, "after Richard Cromwell was out," the inefficient Protector having abdicated in July. All the phraseology shows that it was directed to a parliamentary government—the "Commonwealth" is mentioned in the ascription, and "this Honorable State" is alluded to in the body of the appeal. In the preface of the "Gardiner" tract, not only the identical ideas are used, but identical language is employed; "his Majesty" being substituted for those titles of power which had been made odious in the late interregnum. Having thus established the chronological relations of these two quotations, the inference that Godfrey was the real author of this work may be further strengthened by continued examination of his writings. In a letter to Sir Edward Nicholas, dated 15 July, 1660, he says: "I formerly gave you in print an Appendix to the petition to the usurper Cromwell and Parliament, consarning the North part of America."

## NEW ENGLAND'S VINDICATION. 11

America." This statement leads us to conclude that the "Appendax," which he presented to Nicholas, was the tract under consideration, the "Vindication," which in reality is only an expansion of the ideas and facts of the "petition" to the "Rump Parliament," written by Godfrey the year before. This petition, though nominally a joint affair, presented by Mason, Gorges, Gardiner, Rigby and Godfrey, contains very little of the grievances of Gorges, Mason, Gardiner or Rigby, but a great deal of the complaints of Godfrey. Indeed, their names or claims are not mentioned specifically in the body of the petition, and were only introduced, probably, to strengthen the paper, while all the misfortunes of Godfrey are particularly rehearsed. We can well understand, therefore, the reason why the clerk, who filed the paper when it was received, endorsed it, "Petition of Mr. Godfrey concerning his interests in New England." Godfrey was, as a matter of fact, the only one who had shown any personal interest in the question of the restoration of the territory usurped by Massachusetts. For four years, he had led the forlorn hope of the little band of victims who looked in vain to Cromwell and the Commonwealth for justice, and in his poverty, for he was then an inmate of Ludgate as a poor debtor, he induced Gardiner, the son of an old associate to bear  
the

the expense of printing a book which might be of mutual advantage in securing them a hearing before the King. Of what value soever these surmises may be as to the authorship of this little pamphlet, it is certain that the impress of Godfrey's zeal is on every page, and as such it is of great interest to Maine as a memorial of her first governor, elected in 1649, "by most voysses," and whose last words in his old age were a plea for her independence from the domination of Massachusetts.

The Editor of this volume is indebted to the Hon. John Russell Bartlett, of Providence, Rhode Island, for a copy of the text of New England's "Vindication," obtained from the John Carter Brown Library,\* over which he has so ably presided from its inception. To him is also due the loan of the book to the printers, for the purpose of securing a fac-simile of the title page, and many other courtesies in connection with the textual appearance, which it is a pleasure to acknowledge.

Editorial obligations are also due to Mr. David Hutcheson, of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for privileges in consulting rare books, and to Mr. Hubbard Winslow Bryant, of Portland, Maine, for valuable typographical suggestions, all of which have aided me in completing this work amid official duties.

C. E. B.

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\* There is a copy of this tract in the Lenox Library of New York.

The  
Epistle  
to the  
Reader.

COURTEOUS READER,

My Father with others, and Capt. John Mason, having lived long in the Oriental parts of the World, almost as much Eastwards, as New England is Westwards, in the same longitude\* from 42 to 44 degrees, at great charges procured sundry Patents, as may appear; hoping to fix them and their posterity, propagate the Gospel, and enlarge His Majesties Dominions where never any Christian inhabited, to the vast charges of many 1.000. £. as by sundry Books extant, besides the Relation of an old Gentleman in them Mr. Godfrey. mentioned, being well known to have merited of his own Countrey, in other parts, here, and in New-England 27 years in person, is manifest; hath induced

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\*This is an error for latitude, and in the John Carter Brown copy the correction has been made with a pen in an apparently contemporary hand.

duced me to write these few lines.<sup>1</sup> I find the Countrey no less hopeful to His Majesty, then what we did expect, but under Notion of one particular Patent, of 30 others<sup>2</sup> now grown great, strong and potent by the Times and friends here. In these most sad times of distraction, the Machechusets of Boston acting as a Free State: have by those proceedings cast an Odium on all that vast Countrey, not onely to be despicable, unprofitable, and matters of other consequence. I thought good to shew so much His Majesties Title to the Countrey by some Collections I have seen from New-found-land to Cape Florida, which were well to be published with the Mapps and Cards; till when this will suffice to shew the unjust proceedings of the said Gentleman of the Colony of Boston, against the said Gentleman and those of the Eastern parts, who were not all of their tenents, but ever acted according to His Majesties Lawes, in taking the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, they being of a contrary opinion: and Mr. Hugh Peters and other their Agents made use of their times here, 1652, subjugated all the Eastern parts, and

1. Edward Godfrey, the eldest son of Oliver and Elizabeth Godfrey, of Barnend, Wilmington, Kent, was born 1584, and therefore at this time was 76 years of age, which warranted the appellation of "old Gentleman."

2. A list of twenty-five of the patents issued by the Council is given

by Palfrey, [History of New England, i, 397-398]; Jenness gives a list of twenty, [Transcripts, 23, 35]; and another of twenty, probably compiled by Edward Godfrey, is reprinted in the appendix of the "Popham Memorial Volume," p. 124.

and put the Oath of Fidelity to the State, without any Relation to England, to the ruine of some Families. I wish every man may have his Right, and his Majesty his Right Interest : which is all my aime and endeavour. It were good the Mapps and Cards to be Printed, were spherically drawn, each Pattent to be bounded, and their acknowledgments looked unto, what not granted, nor Conditions performed, if His Majesty would Grant, Customers would not be wanting, and a Revenue to His Majesty raised, which will cause Peace and Quiett to the Countrey, and security of His Majesties interest.

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NOTE. In the original, the pages of the Epistle are not numbered.







(1) To Answer such as say His Majesty King Charles has no Title to that vast Empire, from New-found-land to Cape-Florida: some such there be; others no King but Christ;<sup>3</sup> others Libertines, to do what is good in their own eyes; some Israelites: the rest Egyptians.

**A**GAINST all. His Majesties Right in those parts, is 1. By discovery from Henry the 7th time, by Sebastian Cabott, for which he had a pension of 200 Marks per annum.<sup>4</sup> 2. By Possession of Sir Humphrey

3. An allusion, probably, to Thomas Venner and his "Fifth Monarchy" men, who raised a commotion in London in January, 1661. [Pepys, Diary, I, 139, 146.]

4. This opens the question of the relative portion of credit due to the Cabots, *pere et fils*, in the discovery of the continent of America. It is the stumbling block of all historians, and is too complicated to be discussed here. The matter is detailed concisely by Doyle, [English Colonies in America, 399] and by M. d'Avezac

in 2 Maine Hist. Coll., i. "Old John Cabot," says Strachey, "the father, from whom only, indeed, we have our earliest claim and interest (as we may right well) to this country." [Historie of Travaille, 140.] John Cabot sailed from Bristol, May, 1497, reached Labrador or Newfoundland, 24 June following, and returned to England in October. [Spanish State Papers, I, 177.] It is supposed that he took a colony over in 1498, (Thevet, Cosmographie Universelle 1575, tome ii, p. 1014.)

Humphrey Gilbert,<sup>5</sup> Sir Richard Greenfield,<sup>6</sup> Sir Walter Rawley<sup>7</sup> in Queen Elizabeths time, named Virginia. After whose death King James of ever blessed memory, peace being concluded, many Sea-men and Souldiers went to serve other Princes:<sup>8</sup> others on Discoveries, as the

5. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the first who attempted to test the problem of colonization. He set sail 11 June, 1583, with five vessels, bearing 260 men, and on August 3d came to anchor in St. John's harbor, New Foundland, and there proclaimed the royal title two days later. [Hakluyt, Voyages, iii, 243.]

6. "To these Discoveries I could adde the Discouery of Virginia, by the euer memorable and valiant Knight Sir Richard Grinuile, and the Plantation there: which doubtlesse promiseth and already restoreth much benefit to our Kingdome, hauing continued there almost from the yeare 1585, till this hower." [R— M—, Nevves of Sr Walter Raleigh; London, 1618-9.] Sir Richard Grenville, Vice Admiral of the Royal Navy, set sail April, 1585, for America, with seven vessels and 108 colonists, in behalf of his kinsman, Sir Walter Raleigh. He made the Carolina coast 20 June following, and returned 23 August, after landing his freight and passengers. Next year he re-crossed with supplies for this colony, but they had been taken off by Drake some time before. He tried to keep pos-

session of the country by leaving 15 men on Roanoke Island, and then returned to England. [Hildreth, United States, i, 82-85; Hariot, Briefe and true Report, (Frankfort 1590) passim.]

7. Sir Walter Raleigh sent out two vessels under Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, who reached the coast of North Carolina, 13 July, 1584, but they were taken off by Drake before Grenville could reach them. In April, 1587, he dispatched an agricultural colony, but all perished leaving no record of its melancholy fate. [Bancroft, United States, i, 102, 107.] "To whose succor," says Brereton, "he (Sir Walter Raleigh) hath sent five several times at his own charges. The parties by him set forth, performed nothing; some of them following their own profits elsewhere; others returning with frivolous allegations." [Brief and True Relation.]

8. Peace with Spain was effected in the Summer of 1604, immediately after the accession of King James to the throne of England, and the seas were made more secure to English voyagers. [Rymer, Fœdera, xvi, 585.]

the North-West passage, &c., some fell with the Coast of New-England, and brought home some of the Natives.<sup>9</sup>

So my Lord Popham and others procured Pattents (2) two Colonies to be About 1640. settled in those parts, one by the Name of Virginia; the other of New-England.<sup>10</sup>

Then my Lord Popham and others sent to inhabit New-England, and settled a Colony at

Saquadahock,

9. "And so it pleased our great God, that there happened to come into the harbor of Plymouth (where I then commanded) one Captain Weymouth, that had been employed by Lord Arundel, of Wardour, for the discovery of the North-west passage; but falling short of his course, happened into a river on the coast of America, called Pemaquid, from whence he brought five of the natives, three of whose names were Manida, Skettwarroes, and Tisquantum, whom I seized upon. They were all of one nation, but of several parts and several families. This accident must be acknowledged the means under God, of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations." [Gorges, Briefe Narration, c. ii.; comp. Strachey, Historie of Travaile, c. viii.] That this capture was one of the principal objects of Weymouth's voyage, and not a mere caprice, appears from the explanation of the historian of the expedition: "We would have been very loath to have done them any hurt,

which of necessity we had been constrained to have done, if we had attempted them in a multitude, which we must and would rather than have wanted them, being a matter of great importance for the full accomplishment of our voyage."

10. King James granted to Sir John Popham and seven others, 10 April, 1606, the continent of America, from the 34th to the 45th degrees North Latitude; extending 100 miles inland and including all the islands within 100 miles of the shore. [Strachey, Historie of Travaile, 161.] This charter provided for a local government at home, entrusted to a council of fourteen, with two companies, one of North and the other of South Virginia, for carrying into execution the plans of colonization. Sir Francis Popham, who was one of the Council of Virginia, is presumably "My Lord Popham" of the text. The venerable Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, father of Sir Francis, was a patron of the Virginia Company.

Saquadahock, the Ruins and fruit Trees remain to this day; but he dying, all fell:" Then divers Fishermen went onely to fish:"<sup>12</sup> and one Hunt at the end of his Voyage

11. The first colony organized under the charter, consisted of 120 persons, and they sailed 31 May, 1607, (a year after the date of the document), in two ships, the "Gift of God," and the "Mary and John," whereof George Popham, brother of the Chief Justice, was Admiral of the fleet, in command of the former, and Raleigh Gilbert, as Vice Admiral, had charge of the latter. They made Iron-bound Island, harbor of La Heve, July 31, and Aug. 19, finally reached the site of their future plantation, at the mouth of the Sagadahoc. The President of the colony, George Popham, died 5 February, 1608, and the project was abandoned when Gilbert decided to leave them to secure a patrimony at home. No mention is made of fruit trees in the Journal of the expedition, which has lately been discovered and printed by that accomplished historical student, Rev. B. F. Decosta. [Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 1880.] The original sources of information concerning the Sagadahoc Colony, which were known prior to the publication of this valuable pamphlet, are: Strachey, *Historie of Travalle unto Virginia*, c. vii; Gorges, *Briefe Narration*, pp. 8-10; Smith, *Generall Historie*, pp. 203-4; Purchas, *His Pilgrimage*, p. 756; Presi-

dent and Council, *Brief Relation*, p. 2; Sir William Alexander, *Encouragement to Colonies*, p. 30. The editor feels like saying with Levett: "For Sagadahoc I need say nothing of it, there hath been heretofore enough said by others, and I fear me too much." The modern bibliography of this subject is too voluminous for enumeration here, but notable among the publications upon this topic is the "Popham Memorial Volume," issued by the Maine Historical Society.

12. "Finding I could no longer be seconded by others," writes Gorges, "I became an owner of a ship myself, fit for that employment, and under color of fishing and trade, I got a master and company for her, to which I sent [Richard] Vines and others my servants with their provision for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the ship and ship's company for to follow their business in the usual place, (for I knew they would not be drawn to seek by any means.)

\* \* \* I was forced to hire men to stay there the Winter quarter at extreme rates, and not without danger, for that the war had consumed the Bashaba and most of the Sagamores, with such men of action as

Voyage, in the Long-Robert betrayed 22 of the Natives aboard his Ship, carried them for Spain, to sell them for Slaves; (an ill Act) they would not work; the Spaniards refused them; some of them brought for England: Hunt taken by the Turks coming home.<sup>13</sup>

By

followed them, and those that remained were sore afflicted with the plague, so that the country was in a manner left void of inhabitants. \* \* And this course I held for some years together, but nothing to my private profit, for what I got in one way I spent in another." [Gorges, Briefe Narration.] The war of the natives referred to by Gorges, is assigned to the year 1615, and the "plague" to the following three years, 1616-18. [Williamson, Maine, i, 214-216.] From these dates it is inferred by historical writers that Richard Vines and a company of men spent the Winter of 1616-17 at a camp, supposed to be near the mouth of the Saco river, where he afterwards lived. [Folsom, Saco and Biddeford, 23, 24.]

13. Thomas Hunt was master of one of the ships in Captain John Smith's expedition, 1614, and "when I was gone," writes the indignant Admiral, "thinking to prevent that intent I had to make there a plantation, thereby to keep this abounding country still in obscurity, that he and some few merchants more might en-

joy wholly the benefit of the trade and profit of this country, betrayed four and twenty of those poor savages aboard his ship, and most dishonestly and inhumanly, for their kind usage of me and all our men, carried them with him to Maligo, and there for a little private gain sold those silly savages for rials of eight." [General Historie, 205.] In the "Briefe Relation" of the President and Council for New England, it is stated that when the friars ascertained whence these captives came they took some of them and instructed them in the Christian faith. [2 Mass. Hist. Coll., ix, 6; and 3, vi, 58, 61, 132.] One of the captives was the celebrated Squanto or Tisquantum, [Pratt, Narrative, 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., iv, 485] and Mourt tells us of meeting an aged squaw, "no lesse then an hundred yeeres old," whose three sons were stolen by this freebooter. [Relation, 50.] This dastardly act was long remembered by the Indians as a grievance against the English, and doubtless formed no little part of their fury exhibited in later years.

By reason of these salvages another Achieve- 1614.  
ment was made but it came to nothing.<sup>14</sup>

Sir Richard Hawkins, went in a Ship of his 1615.  
own, the Garland, to make a Fishing-Voyage  
and Discovery: made a good Voyage, but no Dis-  
covery.<sup>15</sup>

His

14. "While I was laboring by what means I might best continue life in my languishing hopes, there comes one Captain Henry Harley unto me, bringing with him a native of the island of Capawick, a place seated to the southward of Cape Cod, whose name was Epenowe, a person of goodly stature, strong and well proportioned. This man was taken upon the main with some twenty-nine others by a ship of London, that endeavored to sell them for slaves in Spain: but being understood that they were Americans, and also found to be unapt for their uses, they would not meddle with them, this being one of them refused." (Gorges, Briefe Narration, c. xi.) Sir Ferdinando took this savage into his charge, and from him learned some valuable facts about the country, as it turned out that he knew "those subject to the Bashaba, whom the Captain knew, being himself one of those sent over by the Lord Chief Justice, and by that means understood much of his language, found out the place of his birth,

nature of the country, their several commodities and the like." In 1614 Gorges sent him to New England with Captain Hobson as a pilot, when he made his escape. Epenowe was exhibited in the streets of London as a wonder, proving quite a source of profit to his owners. [Smith, General Historie, 208.] Strachey speaks of "the Salvages at this tyme showed in London," [Historie of Travaile,] and Shakespeare alludes to the same thing in Trinculo's remark: "When they will not give a doitt to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian." [Tempest, act i, sc. ii.] This play was acted at Whitehall, 1 November, 1611.

15. Sir Richard Hawkins, President of the Plymouth Company, sailed to the New England coast, but found such a serious war raging among the savages that he left his intended cruising place and went to Virginia. He sailed thence to Spain, where he sold his cargo, and returned to England.

His Majesty granted Letters Pattents to 1619. the Council of Plymouth, and after confirmed by Pattents of Incorporation to certain Lords, 1620. but great troubles arose in Parliament, that it was a Monopoly; of which and other passages, I shall treat hereafter at large.<sup>16</sup>

Then the said Council granted sundry Pattents, as to Capt. Willeston,<sup>17</sup> Mr. Tho. Morton,<sup>18</sup> some of Dorchester<sup>19</sup> and others,<sup>20</sup> to settle in the Bay of the Machusetts. There

16. In the list of public grievances presented to Parliament in June, 1621, was the alleged monopoly of the New England fisheries, by the Council of Plymouth. Sir Edward Coke, the chairman of the committee who reported the charges, said: "Shall none visit the sea coast for fishing? This is to make a monopoly of the seas, which were wont to be free. If you alone are to pack and dry fish, you attempt a monopoly of the wind and sun." Sir Ferdinando Gorges appeared at the bar of the House of Commons three times, in defence of the charter, and succeeded in saving the grant from modification by his skillful refutation of the theories advanced by the enemies of their enterprise. [Parliamentary History, i, 1,490; comp. Gorges, Briefe Narration, c. xviii-xxi.] The bill first reported, 17 March, 1623-4, was passed,

but never received royal assent. [Bancroft, United States, I, 326, 327.]

17. Captain Thomas Wollaston, with some thirty or forty persons settled on a bluff, which still bears his name, on the sea-shore of what is now the town of Quincy. [Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, 235; comp. Dudley's Letter to the Countess of Lincoln.]

18. Thomas Morton arrived in June, 1622, with thirty servants, and settled on the place occupied by Wollaston, changing the title of the promontory to "Merry-Mount." [New English Canaan, 59.]

19. In the division of the territory of New England among the patentees, the country about Cape Ann was assigned to Lord Sheffield, better known as Earl Mulgrave. [President and Council, Briefe Relation, 31-32; comp. Purchas, Pilgrimes, iv, 1872;

There were divers of Robinson's Tenents of Amsterdam, and other Merchants of London, joyned to settle a Colony nigh Cape Cod, now called New-Plymouth in New-England; Godfrey was one, but in two years they brought those that sent them 1800*£*, in debt, so that the principal was fain to pay the debt;" but since they have flourished and thrived, and do to this day: have well (3) acted for themselves, as the Mode of New-England is.

Smith, *True Travels*, 46.] Of him it was purchased, for the Plymouth Pilgrims, by Edward Winslow, and they, in turn, sold it (1624) to Rev. John White, "a famous Puritan divine, usually called the Patriarch of Dorchester." [Echard, *History of England*, 653.] Smith says, "by Cape Ann there is a plantation a-begining by the Dorchester men, which they hold of those of New Plymouth, who also by them have set up a fishing work." [Generall Historie (1624), 247.] The original source of information concerning the Dorchester adventurers, is "The Planters Plea," attributed to John White, while Thornton's "Landing at Cape Ann" illustrates the subject from the standpoint of modern research. The company of fishermen arrived at Cape Ann in 1623, near to Salem, whither they removed in a short time, "not liking their seat at Cape Ann," and Roger Conant was appointed by the partners at home, "Governor" of their trading station.

There

20. Thomas Weston had a patent for Wessagussett and arrived at his destination about June or July, 1622 [Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, 121-123], but soon was obliged to leave, owing to internal dissensions. [Winslow, *Good Nevves*, 37-47.]

21. The contract of the Plymouth "Pilgrims" with the Merchants Adventurers Company, of London, was to terminate in seven years, by limitation. [Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, 45, 46.] Owing, however, to discouragements of the former and faction among the latter, failure of payments resulted and the colonists found themselves in 1625, over £1,400 in debt. Two years later they had made but little, if any, progress, and their agent, Isaac Allerton, had to settle with the London Merchants on a basis of £1,800 as the sum of indebtedness, payable in nine annual installments. The release was signed 15 November, 1626, by forty-two of the partners. [1 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* iii, 48.]

There were divers worthy Gentlemen, de- 1621.  
 sirous to separate from the Church of England, 4° Car.  
 yet among themselves of sundry Opinions (as  
 hereafter) the most discretest of them procured a Pattent,  
 first by my Lord of Warwick, from the Council of New-  
 Plymouth, after enlarged by his Majesty to Sir Will.  
 Russel, Mr. Jo: Wynthrope, and divers others, as may  
 appear:" by Authority whereof, and persons of so great  
 Eminency and Quality going, and Books of Incourage-  
 ment dispersed over all England;" they proceeded so  
 well and effectually, that seven Ships were provided at  
 the Couses and Hampton, and those parts, with all sorts  
 of Provisions fit to settle a New Colony in a New  
 Countrey: divers good and godly people went, but  
 divers under the Umbrella of Religion, in regard of the  
 largeness of their Pattent, which was three Miles South  
 of Charles River, three Miles North East of Merimack,  
 and

22. This was the Patent from the Plymouth Company, dated 19 March, 1628, to the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay; and among the grantees was Sir Henry Roswell, who appears in the text as Sir William Russel. The incorporators procured a charter from the Crown, 4 March, 1629, which added a civil constitution to mercantile and territorial privileges. [Archæologia Americana, iii, xvi.]

23. "I sawe a booke at Bury at a bookeseller's contelning a declaration of their intent who be gone to Newe England, set out by themselves, and purposed for satisfaction to the King and State (as I conceive,) because of some scandalous misconceivings that runne abroad." [John Rous, Diary, 7 June, 1630. Camden Society, lxvi, 54.]

and fifty Miles by Sea shore, 1629. Bounded by themselves, named it the Bound-House, yet to be seen;<sup>24</sup> their Pattent had large Limits and Priviledges by Incorporation, as Custom free for seven years, which other Pattents had not; yet they were tyed not to act contrary to the Laws, or any way repugnant to England; & other Acknowledgments, as may appear. Men of great Estates went, and many ventured deeply, great Sums of Money of Benevolences gathered, at present about 700 £. per Annum, in I and yearly, for the converting the Indians, what done therein, the Lyon not so fierce, as painted Mr. Rouse's Book will shew.<sup>25</sup> Of persons of note went the Lady Arabella, Daughter to the Earl of Lincoln, and her Husband, Mr. Isaac Johnson; in honor of whom the Ship Eagle, the Admiral was called the Arabella; so (4) with great Riches, Furniture, Provisions of all sorts, Trades-men, and Utensils for all Manufactures, people  
of

24. The "Bound House" was erected in 1636, at a plantation called "Wennicunnett," now Seabrook, New Hampshire, by the Massachusetts authorities, for the purpose of laying a formal claim to the Northern boundary of their Patent. [Mass. Coll., Rec. i, 167.]

25. There are several historical tracts which might answer to the designation of "Mr. Rouse's Book," viz:

The Secret Workes of a Cruel People, London, 1659, by George Fox, 4to. pp. 18. It contains a letter "to the Town of Boston in New England," signed by John Rous. New England's Ensigne, London, 1659. [Smith in his "Catalogue of Friend's Books," says the authors were Humphrey Norton, John Rous and John Cope-land.] Both of these books relate the sufferings of the Quakers in New England.

of all sorts went; *Portanter avarii Pigmationes opes pellago Dux, Fæmena facti. Relinquendo*, to leave their Native Countrey, Relegando, to combine to settle at Vtopia, they safely arrived at Salem, and yearly great multitudes of People of all sorts went thither and resorted to them by Thousands;<sup>26</sup> they fell to modelling of Government for Church and Common-wealth, gathering of Churches; as People came, they could not agree of points of Controversie in Religion; a most hideous Monster was born, of stupendious Forms and Shapes, which did prognosticate their Dissention; Mr. Cotton the Minister said in the Pulpit, it had as many Shapes as Tenents broached;<sup>27</sup> so that some not agreeing were banished

26. "The number of ships," says Johnson, "that transported passengers in this space (*i. e.* "fifteen years space to the year 1643") as is supposed, is 298. men, women and children, passing over this wide ocean, as near as at present can be gathered, is also supposed to be 21,200, or thereabout." [Wonder-Working Providence, c. xiv.] The whole sum of money expended in establishing themselves in New England was estimated at "one hundred ninety-two thousand pound, besides that which the Adventurers laid out in England." [Ibid. c. xiii; comp. Dummer, Defence of the New England Charters, 13;

Hutchinson, Massachusetts, i, 91; Oldmixon, British Empire, &c., i, 81.]

27. Ann Hutchinson, the leader of the Antinomian sect, which so stirred up the Puritans of Massachusetts, gave birth to a monstrosity, and the pious deacons and elders of Boston seized upon this private misfortune, with strange glee, and made indelicate references to it in the pulpit and public prints. Thomas Welde thus describes the occurrence: "Mistress Hutchison beinge big with childe, and growing towards the time of her labour, as other women do, shee brought forth not one (as Mistress Dier did) but (which was more strange to amaze-

banished, and a Council, or a Conventicle held, a man might see a Speck, but a wise man would not regard the Punctilio's, as in occasion I shall say hereafter;<sup>28</sup>  
there

ment) thirty monstrouse births or thereabouts at once: some of them bigger, some lesser, some of one shape some of another: few of any perfect shape, none at all of them (as farre as I could ever learn) of humane shape. \* \* \* \* And these things are so well known in New England, that they have been made use of in publicke by the reverend Teacher of Boston and testified by so many letters to Friends here that the things are past question. And see how the wisdom of God fitted this judgement to her sinful way, for look as shee had vented mishapen opinions so shee must bring forth deformed monsters: and as about thirty opinions in number, so many monsters." [Short Story, (preface,) London, 1644.] Winthrop says, "In the open assembly at Boston, upon a lecture day, (it was) declared by Mr. Cotton to be twenty-seven several lumps of man's seed, without any alteration, or mixture of any thing from the woman, and thereupon gathered, that it might signify her error in denying inherent righteousness, but that all was Christ in us, and nothing of ours in our faith, love, etc. Hereupon the governour wrote to Mr. Clarke, a physician to those of the island (of Aquidneck) to

know the certainty thereof, who returned him this answer: \* \* \* " [Journal, i, 326.] The allusion to "Mistress (Mary) Dier" brings us to a similar occurrence which took place in 1637, at Boston. She was the wife of William Dyer, "sometime milliner in New Exchange, London," and had employed a nurse, who proved to be a "Famillist." This slender thread was also utilized by the Puritans to bring discredit upon those who differed from them in belief. This case was reported to the London authorities by Winthrop, [Col. Mass., ix, 74,] and became a topic of gubernatorial correspondence between the chief magistrates of Plymouth and Massachusetts, [4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vi, 156.] Hull gives some of the disgusting details of this monster, [Diary, Arch. Amer., iii, 188,] but even the most curious reader will gladly be spared any further particulars of these cases. Rev. John Wheelwright, in his criticism upon Welde's book, says: "What if the distemper we usually call *cholera* did for the present oppress those women? must it needs be proclaimed? Must it needs be in print?" [Mercurius Americanus, (London, 1645,) 7.]

28. The Brownes (John and Sam-

## NEW ENGLAND'S VINDICATION. 29

there was such a confusion, that the wisest were at a maze, and so many Complaints came to England against them, that it was doubtful in short time they would quite shake off the Royal Jurisdiction of England (as now) all the Ships stayed for going thither;<sup>29</sup> all objections against them were then answered by Mr. Godfrey, who lived remote from them, where all had taken the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy; so that upon his Plea, all the Ships were cleared.<sup>30</sup> Thereby their Governour and others,

uel) were expelled from Salem, in the summer of 1629, by Endicott, for desiring to worship according to the Book of Common Prayer. [Morton, Memorial, 148]; Roger Williams was banished 3 September, 1635, by order of the General Court, for preaching the doctrine of liberty of conscience, [Mass. Col. Rec. i, 160, 161; comp. Dexter, Roger Williams, *passim.*]; John Wheelwright and Ann Hutchinson, with their followers, who differed from the reverend elders of Boston in the matter of the in-dwelling of the Holy Ghost and Justification by Faith, were banished 2 November, 1637. [Mass. Col. Rec. i, 207; comp. Winthrop, Journal, i, 246.] These well known persons head a list, too long for enumeration, which includes the names of Gardiner, Stone, Walford, Gray and others of less note, who suffered the penalty of expatriation for conscience sake. [Mass. Col.

Rec. i, 77, 82, 83, 86, 91, 108, 159; comp. Winthrop, Journal, i, 61, 111.]

29. The Privy Council first ordered 30 March, 1638, that certain ships "now on the river of Thames, prepared to go for New England," should be detained; and April 1st the same course was taken with "all that should thereafter be discovered to be prepared or intend to go thither." This order was rescinded April 10, and the vessels proceeded to their destination, (Journal of the Privy Council) although the strictest watch was placed upon all emigrants, who were obliged to procure licenses to transport themselves, after satisfactory evidences of loyalty were given. "There came over this summer," says Winthrop, "twenty ships, and at least three thousand persons." [Journal, i, 263.]

30. This is a reference to the first Quo Warranto trial, as the Massachusetts charter had been called in

others, held *Gratum Opus*, since ill rewarded. Mr. John Wynthrope was a worthy Patriot and Governour, his equal they may have in time, but a better will never come there; for since his death others also dead, and some returned to England seeking ambitiously (5) far beyond their power or abilities, as by so many Books, Petitions, and Remonstrances against them may appear: So we may say of Rome, Behold of late O little Rome, to what a greatness she has come; of Boston one poor Pattent granted, but of late has now become a mighty State; never Horse nor man ere turned home bettered by the sight of Rome.<sup>31</sup> From

by order dated April 4, 1638, [Hubbard, New England, 268.], and in September following Sir John Banks, Attorney General, proceeded against it. [Chalmers' Annals, 299.] Edward Godfrey was then in England, on business, and, as the author says, "all objections against them were then answered by Mr. Godfrey," for as the friend of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, he could do effective work, particularly as their own people "stood mutte." In 1652, when the Massachusetts authorities, by a specious interpretation of its terms, used this same charter to subvert the lawful government of Maine, then administered by Godfrey as Governor, he reminded them of the services he had voluntarily rendered them fourteen years before. Secretary Rawson, in reply, said: "Whereas

yourself was pleased to answer objections we cannot but thankfully acknowledge youre kindness towards us." [Hazard, i, 564.] Rawson, however, intimates to Godfrey that his work was superfluous, as "God in his providence had saved them." Wynthrop before this had already written that "the Lord frustrated their design." [Journal, i, 161.]

31. Whether intentional or not, these two lines and the first few sentences of the next paragraph, resolve themselves into a rhythmical flow:

Behold of late, O little Rome,  
To what a greatness she has come:

Of Boston,

One poor Pattent granted, but of late,  
Has now become a mighty state:  
Never Horse nor man ere turned home  
Bettered by the sight of Rome.  
From Boston in the American Strands  
None ere came bettered except he came by  
Land,

From Boston in the American Strands, none ere came bettered except he came by Land, for too much power so far off, in such hands, seldom wants danger not to measure Jurisdiction by the length of their Swords; they may hold themselves wise, and turn others out for fools, (but now) *Che Troppo se stringe toto disleguea*: if of meek spirit, should have suffered others after thirty years possession, and never any Complaint there or here, and approved by themselves, as under all their hands will appear. If Royal or Loyal subjects, should have emulated who should have given the best account of all their Transactions, and suffered Appeals and Judication for England, and assisted one the other, if they will acknowledge Englands power: If it be but weakness in some Men, as a sublimated Coach-man from the Box to the Bench, and Plow to Pulpit; a Taylor or two, and the like, with the mecannick Grandee Laymans Deputy, to strick so large as to act contrary to Jus Gentium Lex, Law of our Country, or Concelarum Conscience, to pass Sentence before Plea or Judication, to enrich some turbulent men of low condition and less breeding; as one answered about the Book of Common-Prayer, he shewed them that could read, the 29. Eccles. How he can get wisdom that holdeth the Plow, &c.

such

such should not sit high in the Congregation,<sup>32</sup> &c. They may do well in time to submit, and for (6) wrongs done, make satisfaction or acknowledgment as 22 years passed their Pattent was sued to a *Quo Warranto*, and sent for<sup>33</sup>; if thirty more Queries be added, as for instance three or four, denying Appeals<sup>34</sup>, Printing

32. "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad: that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks. They shall not be sought for in publick council, nor set high in the congregation: they shall not sit on the judges seat nor understand the sentence of judgement: they cannot declare justice and judgement: and they shall not be found when parables are spoken." (Ecclesiasticus, chap. xxxviii, v. 25, 33.) This reference is obscure, although it must have been a part of current contemporaneous gossip, as the following extract from the York County Court Records, dated 28 June, 1655, would seem to indicate: "Wee prsent Jonathan Thing for speakeing discernfully of the Courte of York saying no question but you may cast any cause at the Courte of Yorke so long as Harry the Coatchman sits Judge."

33. The writ and judgment may be seen in Hazard [Collections, i, 423-425], and Hutchinson [Collection of Original Papers, 101-104.] The

charges, fourteen in number, relate, not only to the alleged usurpation and abuse of powers, but to the ordinary exercise of powers delegated by the charter; so that the proceedings against the Governor and Company rested partly upon the theory that the charter was *ab initio* invalid.

34. The right of appeal from their decrees to the King of England, or Parliament, was resolutely denied by the Massachusetts magistrates. This assumption of sovereign authority was maintained by them from the first moment as one of the fundamental principles of their complete independence of the crown. In the well-known case of the Episcopalians (Maverick, Child, Fowle, Dand, Vassal and others), who were heavily fined for presuming to petition for freedom of worship, and who attempted to carry an appeal to England from such unjust persecution, the Elders drew up, at the request of the General Court, a formal declaration of their position: "We conceive," they say, "that, in point of

ing<sup>35</sup>, Coining<sup>36</sup>, and that his Majesties Coyne from 12d.

to

Government, we have granted by patent, such full and ample power of choosing all officers that shall command and rule over us, of making all laws and rules of our obedience, and of a full and final determination of all causes in the administration of justice, that no appeals or other ways of interrupting our proceedings do lie against us." [Winthrop, Journal, ii, 278-283: comp. Mass. Col. Rec. ii, 162, 171, 175.]

35. This reference to "Printing" is probably meant to convey the urgent necessity for a censorship of the press in Massachusetts, which, since 1639, when it was first established at Cambridge, had enjoyed the utmost freedom in printing all the sinister opinions and utterances of the disloyal separatists and independents who lived in the country. "The first thing which was printed," says Winthrop, "was the Freemans oath," a treasonable covenant which ignored the fealty to the crown of England and bound the subscriber to recognize the authority of Massachusetts as supreme. [Journal, i, 289: comp. Palfrey, New England, ii, 7.] A censorship had previously been proposed by the Deputies as early as 1649, but when it came before the Magistrates they rejected it. [Mass. Archives, lviii, 11.] In 1662, after the receipt of the letter of King Chas. II, dated

28 June, of that year, the General Court revived the measure 8 October following, but abolished it at the next session. [Mas. Col. Rec. IV (ii,) 62, 73.]

36. In 1652, "the General Court," writes Hull, "ordered a mint set up, and to coin it, bringing it to the sterling standard for fineness, and for weight every shilling to be three pennyweights: *i.e.*, 9d. at 5s. per oz." In this brief note, John Hull, the mint-master, explains the whole difference between the Massachusetts and the English coinage. The shilling of the former weighed three dwts., while the latter weighed almost four. The Massachusetts shilling, to be exact, weighed 72.85 grains and the English shilling 93 grains. This shortage in the New England coin, which went to the mint-master, as his royalty, made the "Pine-tree shilling" of the value of 9d., and the pound sterling held the same relative proportion of three to four. [Diary, Archæologia Americana, iii, 145, 284: comp. Mass. Col. Rec. IV, (i,) 84, 104.] When complaint was finally made to England about this coinage, in 1662, two years after the publication of this book, Sir Thomas Temple quieted the indignation of the "Merrie Monarch" by explaining that the tree on the coin was the royal oak, which after the battle of Worcester had pre-

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to 9d., the Jurisdiction of Admiralty<sup>37</sup>, English Collors.<sup>38</sup>

By such proceedings the Country is held despicable, and an Odium cast on it, by the most unjust and unadvised proceedings of one particular Pattent and place of Boston, which, if others have their Rights, is not one 6th. part of the Country, and but one of thirty other Pattents, by the sad distractions of the Times; here divers Ministers went thither for the good of the Cause, as they said, returned for the Loaves sake, as Mr. Hugh Peters, with twenty more of his Tribe;<sup>39</sup> and some other men  
of

served his Majesty's life, and that the Massachusetts magistrates had perpetuated this emblem as a token of their loyalty! [Hollis Memoirs, i, 397.]

37. It may be supposed that this suggestion concerning the "Jurisdiction of Admiralty" related to the functions exercised by the General Court in maritime affairs. As an example of the invidious distinctions made against loyal subjects of the crown may be cited the exemption of vessels belonging to friends of the Parliamentary party from the payment of tonnage and anchorage taxes, which were levied on all English and foreign vessels coming into the harbor. [Winthrop, Journal, ii, 236.]

38. This refers, of course, to Endicott's well known mutilation of the flag, in 1634, at Salem. "Much mat-

ter was made of this as fearing it "would be taken as an act of rebellion, or of like high nature, in defacing the king's colors; though the truth were, it was done upon this opinion, that the red cross was given to the King of England by the Pope as an ensign of victory, and so a superstitious thing, and a relic of Antichrist." [Winthrop, Journal, i, 146; comp. Backus, History of the Baptists, i, 445.] It was restored 22 May, 1651, by order of the General Court, "till the State of England shall alter the same, which we much desire." [Mass. Col. Rec. iii, 224.]

39. Hugh Peter leads the list of New England ministers who returned to Old England, during the Civil War, "for the Loaves sake." He became chaplain to Cromwell, and walked with John Milton at his funeral.

of great esteem, as Sir Henry Vane, Sir R. Saltonstall, and an Agmen of men of all sorts, all highly preferred in Church, State, Army, Navy, Custom house,<sup>40</sup> &c., and some of no Literature, to preach and Beneficed, and plundering here violently; it has a worm in the root in this time, the ablest Ministers and Magistrates dead, and some gone. There is some good Gentlemen yet, as Mr. Indicoat, Mr. Bellingham,<sup>41</sup> Mr. Denison, but they have no power, the Country act as a Free State, the  
Deputies

[Burton, Diary, ii, 524.] John Woodbridge secured a chaplaincy in the Parliamentary army; William Hooke was one of the numerous salaried religious advisers to Cromwell, and so the list extends through the names of Welde, Mather, Firmin, Knowles, Bulkley and a dozen others, mostly graduates of Harvard College. [Palfrey, New England, i, 586.]

40. Stephen Winthrop, son of the Governor, became one of the Parliamentary Major Generals; Robert Sedgwick of Charlestown, one of Cromwell's Generals; John Leverett, subsequently Governor of Massachusetts, one of his subalterns; Stoughton, of Pequot War fame, commanded a regiment in the Parliamentary army; Edward Hopkins, Governor of Connecticut, became a member of Parliament and Warden of the Fleet, and Edward Winslow a Commissioner, was given command of a naval force

sent against Jamaica. [Palfrey, New England, i, 585-586.]

41. Winthrop tells us that Richard Bellingham was disgusted at "finding "that some other of the magistrates "bare more sway with the people "than himself." [Journal, ii, 50.] The political party controlled by Winthrop, usually in the majority, were jealous of the popularity of Bellingham, who had in 1641, defeated their candidate for the chief magistracy. Winthrop and his followers never forgave this affront, and, at every opportunity, he published his prejudices against him, as he had in previous years attacked Vane and Endicott, who had likewise superseded him. Palfrey, who follows implicitly the opinions of Winthrop upon his political rivals and contemporaries, calls him the "bilious Mr. Bellingham," and in his review of the changes of administration from year to year, gives

Deputies first, they as the Ministers will; so if the Ministers and Deputies enter on mens Estates and Lands, as they have done, as I shall shew, and subjugate all other Pattents, and make them Town-ships; We that first ventured must petition, our sometimes servants to be good to their Masters Children; what Law can we have or expect that be of the Church of England, they Independents, so our Antagonists, incom (7) petent Judges, being parties in action, and opposite in Religion: Let it be observed that if in ten years they came to this height, what in these twenty, having so inriched themselves in Wealth, Strength, and Fortifications, that if they Fortifie Piscataqua River for themselves as they have subjugated it, and now Arm against the Dutch new Neatherland, with their united Collonies, they may be invincible States of America. If any object the contrary, I shall make it appear; let Major Robert Sedgwick, & Capt. Leveret, Nova Scotia France, Business be a president, for the difficulty, charges, and danger, if not in time prevented, may be more obnoxious to England, than ever the Hollander was to the King of Spain. All the power is in the Independent way, yet three to one out;

some interesting statements of the relations of the several factions among the puritans. Bellingham was Assistant, 1636-1639, 1644-1652; Deputy

Governor, 1635, 1640, 1655-1664; Governor, 1641, 1654, 1665-1667. [New England, i, 611, 619, 428: ii, 154.]

out;<sup>42</sup> and his Majesty has to my knowledge as Loyal Subjects as any in England: in short time they will be in confusion in themselves, the Country wholesome, pleasant; and if good Society and English Government were there, people would rather live there, than in Africk, Greece, Italy, France, Spain, or England; it transcends all the Baltick Seas, and affords all or any Commodity they have, & more plenty of sundry sorts, and of more concernment to his Majesty, than if all the Baltic Seas were annexed to his Empire; as in a short Epitomy and Anotomy of those countries, from New-found-land to Cape Florida, with the Mapps and Cards shall appear, with Collections of 55 years Pilgrimage: it is want of Charity in the Independent Ministers, the Commons are possessed they are all Israelites, and we Egyptians, of the Orthodox and true Church of England,

42. "Three parts of the people of the country," said Lechford in 1640, "remain out of the church," [Plaine Dealing, 73,] and as a consequence, the franchise being limited to communicants of their churches, the government was vested in the hands of a minority. At the date of the confederation of the colonies (1643) only 1708 persons had been invested with citizenship in Massachusetts. [Mass. Col. Rec. i, 366-379: ii, 291, 293.] The only colony besides Massachu-

setts which had such a restriction, was New Haven; and in these two colonies the majority of the inhabitants, of mature age, were mere wards of the commonwealth, without a voice in its legislation, except the scanty privilege "by speech or writing, to move any lawful, seasonable and material question, or to present any necessary motion, complaint, petition, bill, or information." [Body of Liberties, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. viii, 218.]

land, and reject old Planters that made way for them; Mr. Sa. Maverick for one, the most Hospitable for entertainment of People of all sorts,<sup>43</sup> America afforded not, nor does the like, yet never free of Averices and troubles to many, some Life Imprisonment, Illegal Subversion, and Usurping others Rights: I could wish they had so much Charity as Turk or Romish, do as you would be done to; no Salvation without Restitution if able, not so much as Israelites and Egyptians,<sup>44</sup> and not to reward evil for good: If this is too short or tart, I shall be more copious with their proceedings with us, whom you call, without Authenticated, by proceedings of their Courts, with their Magistrates Hands; and though you have some good, godly, and able Ministers, some are to be blamed for irreverend speaking against ours, and they worse.

## FINIS.

43. Maverick's hospitality appears to have been proverbial in colonial times. As early as 1638 we have the following testimony of his reputation as a host: "The tenth day, I went upone Noddles Ifland to Mr. Samuel Maverick (for my passage) the only hofpitable man in all the Countrey giving entertainment to all Comers gratis." [Josselyn, *Two Voyages*, 12.] The rigid Puritan, Edward Johnson, says that he was "a man of very loving and curteous behaviour, very ready to entertaine strangers."

[Wonder-Working Providence, c. xvii.]

44. This expression used by the author was a favorite one with Godfrey, who used it as a sarcastically to express the disdain with which the godly people of the "Bay" regarded the inhabitants of Maine. In his paper of 19 February, 1660, after rehearsing his wrongs, he says: "In fyne they were Izerelites, I an Egipitian." He employs the simile twice in that document. [Colonial Papers xx, 19. See Appendix.]

## APPENDIX.





# PEDIGREE OF GARDIN

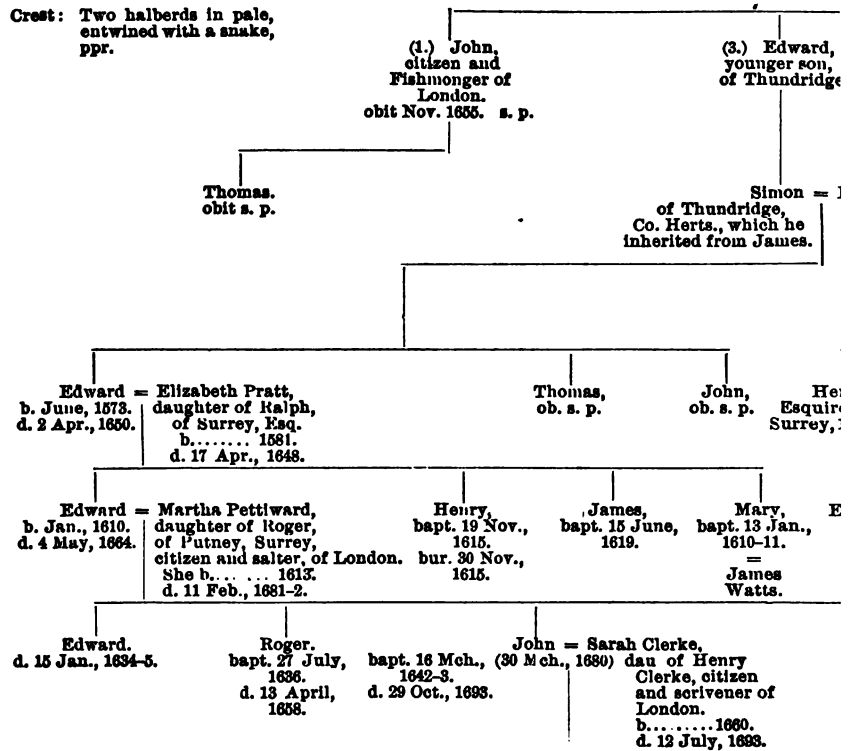
Compiled from Visitation of Hertfordshire, 1634, p.

519, 527; Clutterbuck, History

**Arms:** Per pale, or and gu.  
on a fess betw. 3 hinds  
passant, 2 lozenges, all  
counterchanged.

**Crest:** Two halberds in pale,  
entwined with a snake,  
ppr.

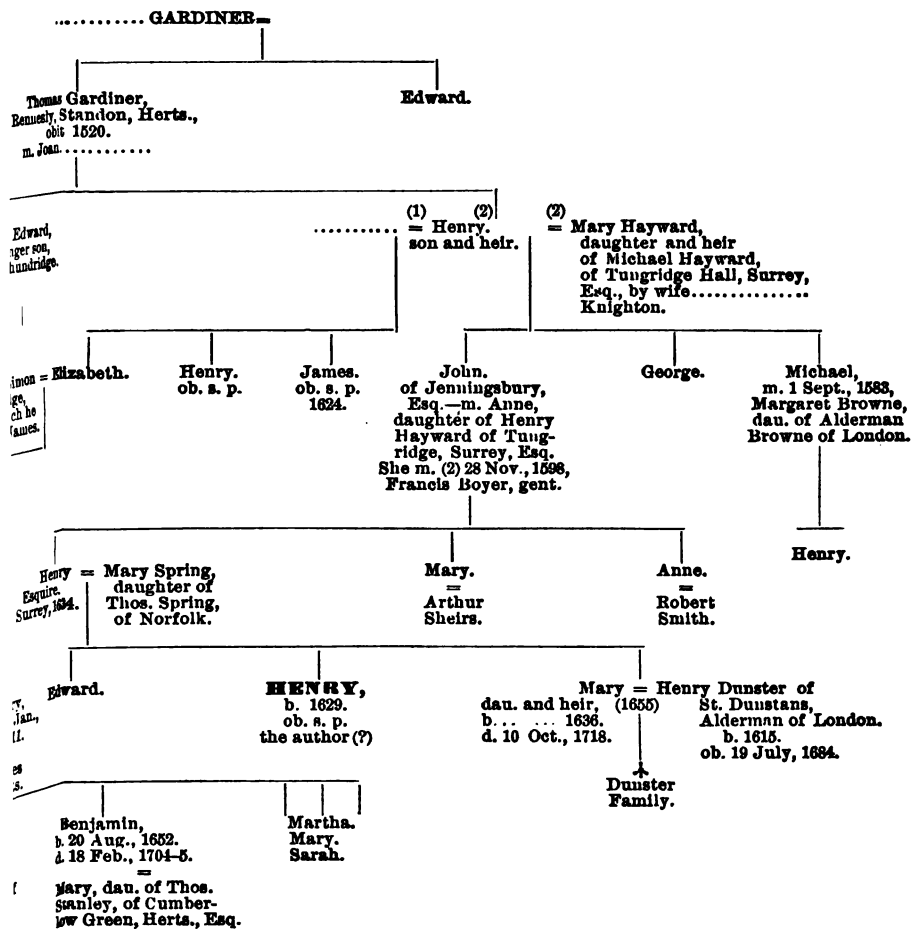
Thom  
of Renuesly  
of  
m. Joa



# GARDINER OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

634, p. 150 b.; Chauncy, History of Hertfordshire, 418, 419,

History of Hertfordshire, ii, 182; iii, 278.



1000

1000

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COLONIAL PAPERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, XIII, 79. PRINTED BROADSIDE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England and the Dominions thereto belonging. The Humble Petition of Edward Godfrey, Oliver Godfrey, Ferdinand Gorges, Robert Nason, and Edward Rigby, Henry Gardner, and sundry others of Pattentees and Inhabitants of the Provinces of Mayne and Liconia in New England.

Most Humbly sheweth Sundry of your Petitioners having bin versed in the Oriental parts of the World, in the same Latitude as New England is to the West, hoping to fix them and their Posterities for the Honour of God, good of the Nation, and propagating the gospel, with hope of improvement for future, at great charges procured sundry Pattents in the parts of America call'd New-England; with divers priviledges as may appear:  
possessed

possessed themselves of divers tracts, and parcels of Land, where never any Christian Inhabited, and for the space of 30 years past have Inhabited the same. In the first accompanied with many difficulties and charges; to loss of nigh £100.000, and some of our nearest Relations slain by the Indians; have propagated and populated that part of the Country without one-penny of the vast sums of the Benevolences others (as the Machesusets) have had out of England; and quietly and peaceably governed our selves by derivation from England, and power of our priviledges by Pattents; and that as nigh as possible to the Laws of England, and ever acknowledged by the Gentlemen of the Machesusets as distinct from theirs; as we under all their hands can shew. And now this Honourable State, and all our Collonies in America receive more benefit from those parts then from all New-England besides. But of late we taking notice of Acts of Parliament [16]48 expressing and commanding all our Collonies in America should take the Ingagement and accordingly we did proceed in issuing out our Warrants, and taking and giving the Ingagement and advised this Honourable State thereof; as may appear: which the Inhabitants of the Machesusets did not. Upon that and other pretences by strong hand and menaces to bring all or the most part of that vast  
Country

Country under their power and subjection have subverted the Ancient Government, deprived us of our priviledges, Pattents, and Interest therein: and imposed on us an oath of Fidelity to their State, without any relation to England:\* to somes utter ruine, and their Families undoing: as by sundry Petitions and References by the late both Protectors may appear. But in regard of mutation of Government nothing effected. Godfrey (one of the Petitioners, being 75 years of Age) coming and hoping for some redress and relief 4 years here expended, finds the cure as bad as the disease: having served his Country 46 years in civil Imployment, at his own great charge as by ample and Honourable testimonies may appear, of his extream poverty is not ashamed. Humbly desireth the buisness may be taken into consideration either by your Honours, or the Referees, and fully examined; for the Honour of God, good of his Country, which he ever esteemed as dear as his life, and the reputation of him and his ruined Family, as precious as his Eyes: his Proceedings and Collections of 55 years Pilgrimage may be made manifest; and the rather as he most humbly conceives, there is matters of high concernment of State involved in it. From Newfoundland,

to

\*In the margin of the broadside at this point Governor Godfrey wrote this note with a pen: "Whatever

my Boddy was inforsed unto Heaven knowes my soule did not consent unto."

to Cape Florida, he hath the Maps, and Cards, of his own, French, Dutch, and English, of which at present he presents these few some observations or notes :

First. If the Maps and Cards were spherically drawn and Printed, and each Pattents to bee bounded, their acknowledgements looked into, what not performed or not granted in, the Honourable State to grant, Custom-ers would not be wanting.

Secondly. For Newfound-land the Corn sown at vast charges, long time and many miseries, and losses sustained, I know by experience, at present profitable to the Nation yet falls for want of Harvesting.

Thirdly. Nova Francia, Scotia, Cape Britton, if taken into consideration how the French in some parts did proceed with us, how we at present, and what may be (if rightly undertaken by some corporation of the West Country as Barnstable or the like) may be the profitablest that ever the English undertooke in America.

Fourthly. The Pattent of the Machesusets one of 30 besides being bounded by themselves 30. years past according to their limits, which is 50 miles by Sea Shore, 3 miles South of Charles River, 3 miles North of Merri-mack their unlimited power to ingrasp so many other Pattents, (some granted before theirs) their proceeding  
how

how most dangerous, perjudicial, and unprofitable to this Honourable State, under favour can shew.

Fifthly. The Dutch, or New Netherlands, their intrusion, insulting, unjust claim, the Center, Heart and Bowels, of the Country, Hudsons River, this year the mouth, Delewar Bay, and Canada River to be theirs, and grant sundry Pattents (their proceedings he hath at large :) 55 years we have beat the Bush, now they catch the Bird.

The Premises considered, the English are better fixed in those parts, for Health, Trade, discovery, then the Spaniards, in the West India, breeding able Seamen, building Shipping; Fishing, Subduing, numerous Nations to us, and them to Christ, and more Sea-men bred, Shipping imployed, Trade, and Profit from those parts at present is reaped then all England had 50 years past.

And your Petitioners shall pray &c.

[At the bottom of the page on which the petition is printed is written the following memorandum by Governor Godfrey.]

For propagating and planting Jamaca let the sault panes be clered and sawe mylls erected yf but by horses, you may have from our north parts, all sortes of provi-tions and supplyes of men seasond of the Arreares of fishing viadges att  $\frac{1}{2}$  chardges as out of ould England.

[Endorsed]

A Petition of Mr. Godfrey concerning his interests  
in New England.

This was after Richard Cromwell was out.

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COLONIAL PAPERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, XX, 19.

MR. GODFREYS INFORMATION OF A COMMITTEE SITTING  
AT COOPERS HALL ON BEHALF OF THE MASSACHU-  
SETTS.

According to your Commands I have endeavoured  
to screw into the Great Benevolences that have been so  
publicly knowne to propagate the Gospell in New Eng-  
land, but in efect to bee there a free Stat the privat  
acting as yet I conseall, there is a snake in the weeds.

There is a Corporation sitting formerly at Cooper's  
Hall commonly one Satterdayes from 9 to 10 o'clock  
for the Business. Hugh Peeters confessed of sixty thou-  
sand pounds and the last yeare they said they had pur-  
chased land to about 1000£ per ann: but shrunk now to  
700£, the [y] Izerilites, I an Egyptian conquered of them  
by

by the teeth of their swords: I most humbly petition to have something heer to relieve me 8 years exturped of my meanes with obligation what I had heere should be there repaid out of the Gleanings of my harvest they had reaped and for my most faithful service 30 years amongst them, the first planter, a vast estat spent my nearest relation in the discovery slain by the Indians and my onely sonne ruinated by the Cuntery and I a Governor 20 yeares and my services in his Majesty's time of Charles the fyrst for them and the Country in generall. There Aneswer was there Brethering ther and heer could not bread order or to that effect. In fyne they were Izerelites, I an Egiptian. The stat of the business is there is one Smith that I met att Mr. Attorney Generalls sollicitis to have there Pattent removed. The Clarke or Secretary is one Mr. Houper att Turner hall in Philpot lane.

M<sup>r</sup>. Asshworth att the Keaye in watling street

Alderman Peake at 3 Arrowes in Cannon Street

M<sup>r</sup>. Roffe a scrivener at backside of the exchange near the shippe tavern.

M<sup>r</sup>. Michelson att the Angell a linen drapers in cheapside.

M<sup>r</sup>. Walner a wollen draper in Gratious street.

M<sup>r</sup>. Bell att Tower Street.

None

None eether there or heer had any Acting in these affayres that did not idolize the Church Covenant.

The Great mulcts and fynes uppon thos of the Church of England onely for petitioning to have the liberty of free born Englishmen can shew since a considerable vallue. Ther tribut of the Indianes they yearly receive a considerable sum. This for (the) present till I see you I rest yours to be commanded.

London Adi 19, feb: 60.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dr. Godfrey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed text.

[This paper enclosed the document which follows.]

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COLONIAL PAPERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, XV, 20.

FOR THE HONOURABLE SIR EDWARD NICOLAS KNIGHT  
SECRETARY TO HIS MAJESTY THES PRESENT:

HONOURED SIR

I formerly gave you in Print an Appendix to the  
petition to the usurper Cromwell and Parliament con-  
sarning

sarning the North part of America Granted by bothe the last kings of ever blessed memory, but held in these times one particular Pattent of the Massachusetts att Boston in New England have usurped all most all the Cuntry to ther subjection being Gente inemica to loyalty in practice to bee a free state being turned out of my Pattent for lyoly came to give an account of 55 yeares travell of which 46 in civell employment for my Cuntry 27 there aged 77 years. If an object of pittty move you not yet piety for Gods Glory and profit to his Majesty and securing those parts to his majestys dew obedience suddenly you will vouchsafe to affourd a few mynutes to peruse the needfull may att present bee presented by Commitiion, which hereafter may be dangerous and chargeable of hyer consarnment than if all the Baltic Sea were annexed to his Majestys Empier. If I cannot bee hard have I formed my Duty having suffered 8 yeares and more for all my services for my Cuntry like to perish for want I rest.

Your honours Sarvant  
to be commanded

EDWARD GODFREY.

[Endorsed: 15<sup>o</sup> July, 1660.

Mr. Edward Godfrey  
concerning America and New England.]

COLONIAL PAPERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, xv, 32.

LETTER AND INFORMATION OF GODFREY CONCERNING THE  
USURPATION OF BOSTON :

HONORED SIR.

With most humble thanks for your favorable Aspect  
uppon me in this my totall Eclipsed Condition I pre-  
sume to give you thes few lynes for Capt: Jo: Leverets  
not appering as Agent for the Massachusetts.

1. To considder his acting ther in subjugating the  
Estern parts in New England presumtiously and auda-  
tiously without any power from England the proceeding  
if he will not shew I have a Coppy and Jo: Bakers  
depositin heer. After 3 yeares there spent in vane for  
redress, I came for England meeting hime shewed him  
my papers and Complaints hee wished mee to stay tell  
he had one store of Letters for redress 2 years stayed  
noe Aneswer.

2: Then I got a reference from O: P:\* nothing  
effeted then one from R: P:† the referes met divers  
times,

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\* Oliver, Protector. † Richard, Protector.

times, hee bid them acte and acknowledge him selfe Agent for the Mathechusetts.

3: This last year M<sup>r</sup>. Beckes deposition proves him Agent then.

4: In this Reference now of Mason and Godfrey though att fyrst hee refused yet a procise being fixed one the Exchange and delivered 24 hee made an excuse.

5: The next meeting hee excused and sent a Letter with a Copy of one sent him from ther Court accusing the receipt and Copy of our petition which Answer is most unjust and untrue as by the sundry depositions may appeer.

His presenting the Cuntry Adresses to his Majesty. I beseech you remember to be with the referes at Doctors Commons being Tusday 19<sup>th</sup> of this instant march.

Your sarvant to bee commanded,

ED: GODFREY.

Consarning the Regiment of New England for his Majesty's best security and safest waye as I humbly conceive in regard I knowe the Cuntry from the fyrst discovery lost my nearest relation slane by the Indians and I having faithfully att my owne Charge served the Cuntry 25 years by duble recognisence my oth to my  
God

God my discession experience and fidelity considered: which prayse bee God I performed till evicted by the Mathechusetts you know in part my only sonne his life and time there spent 2 viages and comming for to transport his wife and family heering of my ruen abides yet heer I presume to give you thes few lines.

I ever tould you that Pascattowaie River and the p'vince of Maine is of more consarnment to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> for trade present and futuer w<sup>th</sup> discovery of the Countrey than all New England besides, and other reasons as by the mappes may appeer, wheather it bee not fitting yf a generall gov<sup>r</sup> should goe the jurisdiction of thos Estern p<sup>ts</sup> may not bee regulated by comition as formerly thirty (years) w<sup>th</sup>out complaint ther or heer nor never questconed till 1652. Boston would be a free stat and sundry pattents.\*

1. The distance ny 80 miles dangerus by sea and in wynter not pregnable for divers reasons as snow wading &c.

2. It will discurridg any publique men to undertake the like action being rounge for many 1000 famylies, after 30 years to bee debarred of ther priviledges.

3. His Ma<sup>ty</sup> will have more power over booth, the  
one

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\* Meaning that Boston and the various patents in Maine, New Hampshire *et als.* would be free states. A wise and prophetic forecast of our present system.

one to bee instrumentall to keepe the other in its dew obedience.

4. It will cause an emulation who shall give the best acc<sup>o</sup> of the actions to the Supreme power on w<sup>ch</sup> all the pattentes depend.

5. Some of the Pattentes have ther Relation heer and for extracting long experience in the Countrey, equall with any in Boston and have ever acted for his Ma<sup>tes</sup> interest, have pattents com<sup>rs</sup> form<sup>ly</sup> and now living ar Capt Henery Josseline, Capt Francis Champernone, M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Jourdan an orthodox devine for the Church of England and of great p<sup>t</sup>s and estate, M<sup>r</sup> Jo: Geffard goeth this yeare M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Mason ther for Ed: Godfrey hee is to ould to acte, yet Oliver Godfrey his sonne and grandchild being well versed in the Countrey yf com<sup>d</sup>ed will w<sup>th</sup> the p<sup>s</sup>identes of Ed: Godfrey assist to the utter most ther life and power. Excuse my boldness being y<sup>r</sup> ever obliged servant to be com<sup>d</sup>ed.

Ed: GODFREY.

[Dated 14 March 1660. Part of the address is torn away, the remainder is: For the Reg. . . . . Thomas (Povey?). It is endorsed as follows: The information of Mr. Edward Godfrey sometimes Governor of the Province of Mayne concerning the consequence of that Province and the usurpation of the Bostoners.]

## COLONIAL PAPERS, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

SIR:

I haue form'ly wrot you a breefe description of the p'vince of Mayne, how it standeth att p'sent, know y<sup>t</sup> Columbus offered the discovery of the West India to Henery the 7<sup>th</sup>, you ar att present offered a tracte of lande all reddy discovered and in pt populated w<sup>th</sup> Inglish w<sup>ch</sup> for futuer and discovery is of more consarnement then any pt of America as yet settled on by the English and that you may have p'sent p'fit w<sup>th</sup>out 1<sup>d</sup> charges, honor and good to yo'selves w<sup>th</sup> you and my Lord Roberts sonne M<sup>r</sup> Hender, glory to God, good to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> benyfit to yo'selves and good to the whole country. Send but for Gorges to M<sup>r</sup> Francis Lutterells at Grase Inn and taulke w<sup>th</sup> him you will fynd him a man capable of such a great busines to bee the undoeing of soe many loyall subjects and suffer thos p'tes of the w<sup>ch</sup> till 1652 had ever lived according to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> lawes as by the report you know and y<sup>r</sup> hand testifieth,\* but now is mad  
a receptacle

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\* Report of Commissioners (of whom Mr. Thomas Povey was one) made to the King in 1661, favorable to Mason and Godfrey.

a receptacle of those of Heugh Peeter, Vane: Venner: Baker: Potter, who to avoyd ther p'ciples fly theether (con sacer in sacro) for shelter and keep us loyall subjects out of our inheritance after thirty yeares possession soe deerly bought now in great mysery except God rayes freunds. I humblie desyer you to taulke w<sup>th</sup> mylord Roberts sonne M<sup>r</sup> Hender and that I may know y<sup>r</sup> resolution, though Gorges grandes have plundered my house in New England and possessed themselves of most of my collections, records p'sidents and paps of fifty-five yeares travell I have sufficient heer to guid a right course and settell thos pts as formly to any reasonable man, and that w<sup>th</sup>out i<sup>d</sup> charges but p'sent p'fitt to the undertakers. I humbly crave two words in answer and rest.

Yo<sup>r</sup> sarvant to be considered,

Ludgat, Adi 7 Aprill 63.      EDWARD GODFREY.

At the cloesing heerof nuse is brought me that one M<sup>r</sup> Nicoles belonging to the Duke of Yorke is to goe for New England w<sup>th</sup> if you may inform him of me, I have all passages of forty yeares in that countery will serve him and you what is needful.

EDWARD GODFREY.

EGERTON MSS. 2395, BRITISH MUSEUM, ff. 397-411.\*

A BRIEF DISCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND  
AND THE SEVERALL TOWNES  
THEREIN,

TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT THEREOF.

(EXTRACT.)

About the yeare 1626 or 1627 there was a Patent granted by his Maty<sup>es</sup>: Royal Father of ever blessed Memory to certaine Gentlemen and Merchants, for the Tract of land befor mençond, and power given them by the same to incorporate themselves into a body polittick the

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\* By the courtesy of John T. Hassam, Esq., of Boston, Mass., the editor is allowed to make use of early sheets of the reprint of this manuscript to illustrate the subject of the treatment of Episcopalians and Royalists in New England by the Puritans of Massachusetts. The discovery of this valuable document is a sample of the fruits of the mission undertaken by Mr. Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters as the agent of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, now in London, for the purpose of searching the public archives of England for material to illustrate and develop the family and general history of colonial America. The entire paper may be consulted in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for October, 1884, and in the New England Genealogical Register for January, 1885.

the Governor and all other officers to be Annually chosen by the Major part of the inhabitants, freholders. As soon as the grant was confirmed, they chose here on Mr Mathew Craddock Governor and one Goffe deputy; They forthwith sent over one Mr Endicott, Governor\* as deputy to rule over us the Inhabitants which had leived there long before their Patent was granted, and some had Patents preceding theirs, had he had power according to his will he had ruled us to y<sup>e</sup> purpose; But within two yeares after they sent over one Mr John Winthroe Governor and with him a Company of Assistants all Chosen here in England without the Knowledge or Consent of them that then leived there or of those which came with them.

This Governor and his Councill, not long after their Arrivall made a law that no man should be admitted a Freeman, and soe Consequently have any voyce in Election of Officers Civill or Military, but such as were first entered into Church covenant and brought Certificate of it, let there Estates, and accordingly there portion of land be never soe great, and there taxes towards publick Charges. Nor could any competency of Knowledge or inoffensiveness of living or conversation usher a man  
into

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\* This word "Governor" was interlined over the word "as," and unfortunately no caret mark made to show its intended place.

into there Church ffellowship, unless he would also acknowledge the discipline of the Church of England to be erroneous and to renounce it, which very many never condescended unto, so that on this account the far great Number of his Majesties loyal subjects there never injoyed those priviledges intended by his Royall ffather in his Grant. And upon this very accompt also, if not being Joyned in Church ffellowship many Thowzands have been debarred the Sacrament of the Lords Supper although of Competent knowledg, and of honest life and Godly Conversation, and a very great Number are unbaptized. I know some neer 30 years old, 7 persons of Quality about 12 years since for petitioning for themselves & Neighbo<sup>r</sup> that they might have votes in Elections as ffreeholders or be ffreed from publick Charge, and be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lords Supper and their Children to Baptisme as Members of the Church of England, and have liberty to have Ministers among themselves learned pious and Orthodox, no way dissonant from ye best Reformation in England, and desireing alsoe to have a body of Lawes to be Established and published to prevent Arbitrary Tiranny, For thus desireing these three reasonable requests besids imprisonment and other indignitys, they were fined 1000<sup>li</sup>, a Notw<sup>t</sup>standing they Appealed to England, they  
were

were forced to pay the same, and now also at great Charges to send one home to prosecute their appeal which proved to no Effect, That dismall Change falling out, Just at that time And they sending home hither one Edward Winslow a Smooth toungued Cunning fellow, who soon gott himselfe into Favo<sup>r</sup> of those then in Supreame power, against whom it was in vaine to strive, and soe they remained sufferers to this day.

By what I have said it appears how the Major part of the Inhabitants are debarred of those Priviledges they ought to enjoy and were intended fo<sup>r</sup> them. How they Esteem of the Church of England. How farr they owne his Mat<sup>'ie</sup> as haveing any power over them, or their Subjection to him; This I know that not long after they arrived they defaced the Collou<sup>r</sup> which they brought over with them, being the English Redd Cross terming it a badge of the Whore of Babelon.

And not long after haveing received a Report that his Mat<sup>'ie</sup> intended to send a Generall Governo<sup>r</sup> over, and being informed by a Shallop that they had seen a great shipe and a smaller one goe into Cape Ann Harbo<sup>r</sup> about 8 Leagues from Boston There was an Alarme presently given and early in the Morning being Sabbath day all the Traine Bands in Boston, and Townes adjacent were in Armes in the streets and posts were sent

sent to all other places to be in the same posture, in which they continued untill by theire scouts they found her to be a small shipe of Plymouth and a shallope that piloted her in. The generall and Publick report was that it was to oppose the landing of an Enemie a Governo<sup>r</sup> sent from England, and with this they acquainted the Commanders.

And about the year 1636 one Brooks hearing one Evers to vilifie the Government of England both Civill and Ecclesiasticall, and saying that if a Generall Governo<sup>r</sup> were sent over he would kill him if he could, and he knew the Magistrats would bear him out in it, of which Brooks complaining by way of Information, the matter was handled that Evers had nothing said to him, and Brookes forced to escape privatly for England.

They also in the yeare 1646 & 1647 suffered a ship the Mary of Bristoll then standing out for the Kings Majestie to be taken by one Stagg haveing a Commission from the Parliament, and conveyed away although they had promised them a protection. They also Ordered the takeing downe of the Kings Armes and setting up the States, & the like by the Signe of the Kings head hanging before the doore of an Inne. And when that unhappy warr was between King and Parlia<sup>t</sup> they compelled every Commander of a Vessell that went out from

from thence to enter into Bond not to have any Commerce with any place then holding out for the King, and in opposition to the then pretended power in England, Nor was there ever any Oath of Alleageance offered to any, but instead thereof they have framed two Oathes, which they impose on those which are made free. The other they terme the Oath of ffidelitie, which they force all to take that are above 16 yeares of age, a Coppy of it is as followeth—

I. A. B. by Gods providence being an Inhabitant within the Jurisdiction of this Comon Wealth doe freely and sincerely acknowledge myselfe to be subject to the Government thereof. I doe hereby swear by the great and dreadfull name of the ever liveing God, that I will be true and Faithfull to the same, and will accordingly yeild assistance thereunto with my person, Estate, as in equity I am bound And will also truly endeavo<sup>r</sup> to maintaine and preserve all the Liberties and priviledges thereof, Submitting myselfe unto the wholesome Lawes made and established by the same. And further that I will not plot or practize any evill against it or consent to any that shall soe doe But will timely discover and reveall the same to Lawfull Authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. So HELP ME GOD IN OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

By

By this it may be judged what esteeme they have of the lawes of England, swearing their subjects to submit to lawes made only by themselves, And indeed to Alleage a Statute Law of England in one of their Courts would be a ridiculous thing, They likewise long since fell to coyning of monies, melting downe all the English Coyne they can gett, every shilling makeing 15<sup>d</sup> in their monies, And whereas they went over thither to enjoy liberty of Conscience, in how high a measure have they denied it to others there wittnesse their debarring many from the Sacraments spoken of before meerly because they cannot Joyne with them in their Church-fellowship, nor will they permitt any Lawfull Ministers that are or would come thither to administer them. Wittness also the Banishing so many to leave their habitations there, and seek places abroad elsewhere, meerly for differing in Judgment from them as the Hutchinsons and severall families with them, & that Honb<sup>le</sup> Lady the Lady Deborah Moody and severalls with her meerly for declareing themselves moderate Anabaptists, Who found more favour and respect amongst the Dutch, then she did amongst the English, Many others also upon the same account needless to be named, And how many for not coming to their assemblies have been compelled to pay 5<sup>s</sup> a peece for every Sabbath day they misse, besides  
what

what they are forced to pay towards the maintenance of the Ministers, And very cruelly handled by whipping and imprissonment was M<sup>r</sup> Clark, Obadiah, Holmes, and others for teaching and praying in a private house on the Lords day, These and many other such like proceedings which would by them have been judged Cruelty had they been inflicted on them here, have they used towards others there ; And for hanging the three Quakers last yeare I think few approved of it.







# THE GORGES SOCIETY.

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## CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Society shall be called the GORGES SOCIETY; and it shall have for its object the publication of rare works, in print or manuscript, relating to America, and especially the State of Maine.

ARTICLE II.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer; who together shall form the Council of the Society.

ARTICLE III.—Members may be added to the Society on the recommendation of any member and a confirmatory vote of a majority of the Council.

Libraries and other Institutions may hold membership, and be represented by an authorized agent.

All members shall be entitled to and shall accept the  
volumes

volumes printed by the Society, as they are issued from time to time, at the prices fixed by the Council; and membership shall be forfeited by a refusal or neglect to accept the said volumes.

Any person may terminate his membership by resignation addressed in writing to the President; provided, however, that he shall have previously paid for all volumes issued by the Society after the date of his election as a member.

ARTICLE IV.—The management of the Society's affairs shall be vested in the Council, which shall keep a faithful record of its proceedings, and report the same to the Society annually, at its General Meeting in January.

ARTICLE V.—The Annual Meeting for the purpose of electing officers, hearing the report of the Council, auditing the Treasurer's account, and transacting other business, shall be held on the first Wednesday in January, at Portland, Maine.

ARTICLE VI.—By-Laws for the more particular government of the Society may be made or amended at any Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE VII.—Amendments to the Constitution may be made at the Annual Meeting in January, by a three-fourths vote, provided that a copy of the same be transmitted to every member of the Society, at least two weeks previous to the time of voting thereon.

## CONSTITUTION.

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### COUNCIL.

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#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. THE Society shall be administered on the mutual principle, and solely in the interest of American history.

2. A volume shall be issued as often as the Council may deem practicable.

3. An editor of each work to be issued shall be appointed, who shall be a member of the Society, whose duty it shall be to prepare, arrange, and conduct the same through the press ; and, as he will necessarily be placed under obligations to scholars and others for assistance, and particularly for the loan of rare books, he shall be entitled to receive ten copies, to enable him to acknowledge and return any courtesies which he may have received.

4. All editorial work and official service shall be performed gratuitously.

5. All contracts connected with the publication of any work shall be laid before the Council in distinct specifications in writing, and be adopted by a vote of the Council, and entered in a book kept for that purpose ; and, when the publication of a volume is completed, its whole  
expense

expense shall be entered, with the items of its cost in full, in the same book. No member of the Council shall be a contractor for doing any part of the mechanical work of the publications.

6. The price of each volume shall be a hundredth part of the cost of the edition, or as near to that as conveniently may be; and there shall be no other assessments levied upon the members of the Society.

7. A sum, not exceeding six hundred dollars, may be held by the Council as a working capital; and, when the balance in the treasury shall exceed that sum, the excess shall be divided, from time to time, among the members of the Society, by remitting either a part or the whole cost of a volume, as may be deemed expedient.

8. All moneys belonging to the Society shall be deposited in the Portland Savings Bank, in Portland, unless some other banking institution shall be designated by a vote of the Council; and said moneys shall be entered in the name of the Society, subject to the order of the Treasurer.

9. It shall be the duty of the President to call the Council together, whenever it may be necessary for the transaction of business, and to preside at its meetings.

10. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to authorize all bills before their payment, to make an inventory  
[of

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of the property of the Society during the month preceding the annual meeting, and to report the same to the Council, and to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

11. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to issue all general notices to the members, and to conduct the general correspondence of the Society.

12. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a complete record of the proceedings both of the Society and of the Council, in a book provided for that purpose.

13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to forward to the members bills for the volumes, as they are issued; to superintend the sending of the books; to pay all bills authorized and indorsed by at least one Vice-President of the Society; and to keep an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed.

14. No books shall be forwarded by the Treasurer to any member until the amount of the price fixed for the same shall have been received; and any member neglecting to forward the said amount for one month after his notification, shall forfeit his membership.

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Beg to announce that the following works are in course of preparation for publication by the Society:

GEORGE CLEEVE, OF CASCO BAY, AND HIS TIMES.

*By James Phinney Baxter, A. M.*

ROSIER'S RELATION OF THE VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN GEORGE WAYMOUTH TO THE COAST OF MAINE, 1605, with an historical introduction, notes and maps.

*By Henry Sweetser Burrage, D. D.*

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY EXPLORATION OF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST IN RELATION TO THE GULF OF MAINE, illustrated by original material drawn from French and English sources.

*By Benjamin F. De Costa, D. D.*

THE VOYAGE INTO NEW ENGLAND by Christopher Levitt, 1624, with an historical introduction and notes.

*By James Phinney Baxter, A. M.*





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#### CORRIGENDA.

P. 41, line 6, for Nason read Mason.

P. 53, line 21, for Reg read Rig.











